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SARCOXIE NURSERIES PEONY FIELDS

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Apple Opportunities In Small Orchards



MORE home markets of this country should be supplied by local orchards. Here is one of the greatest opportunities in fruit growing today. There are thousands of communities now served mainly by far-away sources, which offer big revenues to local growers. Such growers have an unusual advantage; first, because they are in close touch with the market and can cater to its tastes; second, because they can supply a variety of fruit throughout the season to regular customers; third, because they save the long freight haul and refrigeration, which is an added profit in itself.

The local market has been sadly neglected. There is a great money-making opening for properly cared for orchards in and around every center of population, and wise fruit growers will take advantage of it.—The Fruit Belt, Jan., 1917.

Another writer in the same issue says: "One apple tree will bring in more net profit than an acre of hay. Two apple trees will bring in more net money than an acre of grain.

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles north or south. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

Price of Two-Year Apple:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, about 4½ to 6 ft., 11-16 in. caliper and up, branched	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper, branched70	6.50	60.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper, branched50	4.50	40.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

Summer Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow, almost covered with red stripes; crisp, juicy, rather acid; July 15-August; a young, reliable bearer; very hardy.

Early Harvest—Bright straw; juicy, rich sub-acid; good; very early; bears rather young; productive.

Red June—Very red; juicy, brisk subacid, good; medium size; June-July; a young bearer.

Yellow Transparent—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; good for eating and cooking; mid June; hardy; a very young, regular and abundant bearer.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Large; clear yellow, crimson cheek; very juicy, sub-acid; mid autumn; good for cooking and drying; hardy; bears rather young.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black—Medium large; almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid; Dec.-March; unproductive on some soils; commands a good price where it can be grown.

Delicious—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow, mostly covered with red, striped dark carmine; juicy; mild sub-acid; good. If ordered without other apples 2c each extra.

Grimes' Golden—Of best quality; beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; crisp, juicy, rich sub-acid, aromatic; fine dessert apple, good for cooking, especially fine canned; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; hardy; bears young.

Ingram—A very late keeper; yellow, almost covered with bright red stripes; juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily.

Jonathan—Very attractive, lively deep red; high flavor; excellent for dessert, cooking and market; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, mild sub-acid; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

Mammoth Black Twig—Greenish, largely over-spread, dull, deep red, sometimes almost black; very firm, moderately juicy, sub-acid, good; keeps late.

Reagan; Black Ben Davis—Large; attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, juicy, mild sub-acid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable.

Stayman Winesap—Large; attractive shape; greenish-yellow striped and often nearly covered with dark red; firm, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, slightly pleasant sub-acid; very good; keeps late; bears young and regularly; less brilliant than the old winesap, but adapted to more soils and climates.

Winesap—Bright deep red, flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, very juicy, slightly sub-acid, very good; Dec.-March; bears young.

York Imperial—Large; attractive greenish-yellow shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild; Dec.; bears heavily and rather young.

Crab Apples

Transcendent—A large crab; golden yellow, crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, subacid; Aug.-Sept.

Money in a Family Orchard

Unless you already have a good family orchard there is no crop or combination of crops which can be grown on a small area that will equal in actual food value and satisfaction a good family orchard. In this case the word "orchard" should include all kinds of fruits, from the very earliest strawberries and dewberries to the latest apples, pears and quinces. Unless you have learned from experience, you cannot realize the almost endless variety of fruits which are possible in a family orchard. Did you ever know an orchard that started bearing in May and continued until frost, with some sort of fruit every day during that time? Yet it is possible and very easy to accomplish in almost all sections of the United States, excepting in the most northerly portions, where the month of May is too early.

Beginning with strawberries, the list runs through currants, raspberries, gooseberries, apples, peaches, pears and quinces. By the use of different varieties of these various fruits it is easily possible to have plenty of ripe fruit every day during the season. Take a calendar and note the time of ripening of the early and late varieties of the different fruits listed, and see if you are not surprised at the possibilities offered in even a small family orchard.—The Fruit Grower.

Please Tell Us

Trees are scarce this season, more so than for years. Before spring is over many sizes and varieties will be sold out. Order early and have them reserved if you want later shipment.

Please tell us whether you would rather have a larger size at the larger price or a smaller size at the smaller price, if we should be out of the size you order. Also tell us whether you want us to send a similar variety if we are out of any variety ordered. If you do not want us to do so, mark "No Substitutions" on your order. If we substitute, the tree will be labeled with the correct name of the variety sent. For example, if we sent Stayman Winesap in place of Winesap it would be labeled Stayman Winesap.

If you do not tell us what to do we are obliged to use our judgment. We prefer to have your instructions.

Don't forget to tell us if your freight or express office is different from your postoffice.

Why We Don't Prepay

We ship express or freight collect because our customers are so widely scattered that an average rate to all would be unfair to many in nearby states. If we prepaid we would have to do like anyone else who prepaies—add it to the price we wanted to get and be sure to estimate it high enough so we wouldn't lose money on it.

If wanted by parcel post, allow extra for postage, unless you wish us to ship collect, which costs 13c more. Trees larger than 3 to 4 ft. cannot be sent by parcel post. In a few cases, strawberries for example, we name an amount to be sent if wanted postpaid, because on a right light package we can't miss it but a few cents anyway.

CURRANTS

Red and white, strong 1-year. 20c each.
\$1.75 per 10.

STRAWBERRIES

Will be quoted in our spring list, or by letter on request.

Cherries Netted \$10 Per Tree



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive.

SIX years ago I had a number of choice cherry trees left in the nursery after the spring delivery was over and I did not like to destroy them. So I went to a friend and spent about one-half day endeavoring to make him see where he could make some money by planting a cherry orchard. I knew this man would give the trees good care and was sure he would succeed. He finally agreed, planted trees, gave them good care, and to date he has picked four crops of fruit from this orchard.

These trees, six years from planting, averaged thirty gallons to the tree for the 1915 crop. He sold all of this fruit at the orchard at 40c a gallon, or at the rate of \$12 a tree. Picking cost 6 c a gallon; spraying 20c a tree, or a total of \$2 a tree for spraying and picking, leaving the income at \$10 a tree. So writes a Missouri nurseryman in the April 1, 1916, Fruit Grower.

Plant 18 to 20 feet apart on well-drained ground. The list is arranged in the order of ripening.

Price of Cherry:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., 11-16 in. caliper up, 4½ to 6 ft., branched	\$1.30	\$12.50	\$120.00
XX size, 2-yr., 5½ to 6 ft., 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper, branched	1.15	11.00	100.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 ft. to 4 ft., 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper, branched	.90	8.50	80.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Dyehouse—A few days before Early Richmond; light red; productive.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

Montmorency—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than Early Richmond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.

Royal Duke—A half sweet cherry; very large; dark red; juicy; rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet cherry that succeeds here.

Standard size 1-yr. only, 2½ to 3½ ft., 80c each, \$7.00 per 10.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; latter June-July dwarfish.

Plum Trees

Price of Plum:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 ft., branched	\$1.00	\$9.50	\$90.00
Standard size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper, about 3 to 4 ft., branched	.80	7.50	70.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Abundance—Japan. Large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich, very good; cling; mid-July; hardy, very productive; bears young.

America—Medium to large; golden yellow with distinct red cheek; juicy; cling; July; hardy, productive; bears very young.

Burbank—Japan. Very large, bright, dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Wild Goose—Medium to large; bright red; sweet; juicy. Standard size only.

Shropshire Damson—European. A large Damson; dark blue; cling; latter Sept.; vigorous.

Gooseberries

THE DEMAND for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care, and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

Houghton—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

1-yr., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Downing—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.

1-yr., 50c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.



Peaches Bear the Third Year

Peaches often come into bearing the third year, and offer great opportunities for quick returns and good profits to the man who will take care of his trees. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 cars on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elberta. Big returns? Why, even larger returns are not uncommon. We could tell you of reports of even \$500 and \$600 per acre. But you don't have to make those big returns to make it pay well. They just illustrate the possibilities with suitable conditions and good care.

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach adapts itself to any well drained soil. If you have a choice of location, give them a northern slope. Planted 16x16 feet requires 170 trees per acre; 18x18 feet, 134 trees.



Price of One-Year Peach:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.65	\$6.00	\$55.00
Standard size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper, about 3½ to 4½ ft.	.60	5.50	48.00
Medium size, 5-16 to 7-16 in. caliper, about 2 to 3½ ft.	.50	4.50	40.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

Mayflower—The earliest; good size; red all over; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

Victor—Creamy white with a red blush; juicy, sub-acid, good; medium size; semi-cling.

Arp Beauty—The earliest good yellow-fleshed peach; vigorous, productive, and hardier in bud than the average; yellow, heavily blushed; sweet.

Greensboro—Large, creamy white, with a yellowish cast, beautifully colored crimson; flesh white, very juicy; an excellent early peach; mid June; hardy and a profuse bearer.

Carman—Large; creamy splashed red; juicy, rich, sweet, good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

Champion—Large; white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; freestone; early Aug.; quite hardy; bears young; productive.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; white, red cheek firm, juicy, high quality; freestone; early Aug.; hardy; very productive; excellent shipper.

Crawford Early—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; rich, slightly sub-acid; freestone; early August.

J. H. Hale—A little larger and firmer and trees and buds seem harder than Elberta; whether it is adapted to as many kinds of soils is not yet determined. We do not expect it to drive Elberta from the market but to share it, as J. H. Hale is a few days the earlier. Sold only with other peaches.

Elberta—Very large; golden yellow, crimson cheek; firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid Aug.; excellent shipper; vigorous, productive, profitable.

Crosby—Orange yellow, splashed red; sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.; medium size; hardy.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich, fine; latter Aug.

Crawford Late—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.

Indian Blood Cling—A red-fleshed peach much esteemed for pickling and preserving; productive.

Stump—Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; freestone; late Aug.-Sept.

Heath Cling—Very large; creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to the pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter Sept.

Krummel's October—Large; yellow, red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet, good; free; late Sept.-Oct.

Blackberries Begin Paying the Second Year

PROF. L. H. BAILEY says there is no fruit capable of yielding greater profits. Mr. R. B. Rushing says profits depend almost entirely on the management the patch receives. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases of 24 quarts from an acre, and that it is usually consistent to figure on an average of \$100 to \$150 per acre after paying for picking, boxes and express. This estimate was made several years ago when prices were much lower.

Blackberries begin bearing the second year and may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. They thrive in almost all soils, but are at their best in strong, deep loam that will retain moisture, tending towards clay rather than sand. They will succeed on soil too light, dry and poor for strawberries and raspberries. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 2 by 8 feet requires 2,725 plants per acre.

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardness and productiveness; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 45c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

Dewberries Earlier Than Blackberries

WHEREVER there is a market for blackberries, dewberries will be profitable. Ripening between strawberries and blackberries, they command a good price. Land can be used that is too wet or not fertile enough for blackberries, and they are less expensive to grow. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 4, or preferably 5 feet apart requires 5,450 or 4,350 plants per acre, respectively.

Lucretia—Large, often 1½ inches long; sweet and luscious throughout, for size and quality is unexcelled by any of the blackberries; ripens at



the close of the strawberry season before Early Harvest; the variety most extensively grown for market. 30c per 10, 50c per 25, \$1.75 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

To Have Grapes Bear After Freezing



SINCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. * * * You will find when your grapevines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots, from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots, and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start.—Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Prices are for 1-year No. 1 vines. Five of a kind at the 10 rate; 25 of a kind at 100 rate.

Agawam—One of the best red grapes; large; sweet, rich aromatic; ripens after Concord and may be kept late. 25c each, 45c per 2, 60c per 3, \$1.80 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

Campbell Early—Very early; very productive; large, black, sweet, high quality; adheres strongly to stem, keeps well and ships well. 25c each, 50c per 2, 70c per 3, \$2.20 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Concord—The most popular; large, black, juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here. 20c each, 35c per 2, 50c per 3, \$1.40 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

Moore's Diamond—Large, yellowish-green, juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord. 25c each, 45c per 2, 60c per 3, \$1.80 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

Moore's Early—Black; about two weeks before Concord; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardness and productiveness. 25c each, 50c per 2, 70c per 3, \$2.20 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Niagara—Large; pale yellowish-green; juicy, sweet; good for table or market; a white Concord; ripens with it or a little later. 25c each, 45c per 2, 60c per 3, \$1.80 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

Worlen—Black; large; about 5 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive. 25c each, 45c per 2, 60c per 3, \$1.80 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb or pie plant is easily grown, yields abundantly and is easily prepared for market. The market demand makes it one of the best commercial vegetables. Early, just before Asparagus; large, tender, delicately flavored stalks. Plant 2½x4 feet, covering the crown 2 inches. The secret of success is well drained soil.

	Each	Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
2-year size	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$1.90	\$7.00
1-year size	.10	.80	1.50	5.00

Raspberry

Black Pearl—A little earlier than Cumberland; excellent quality; jet black; firm; hardy, vigorous. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

Cumberland—Black; large; firm; excellent quality; midseason; very hardy; productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

Kansas—Black; large; firm; of good quality; early; productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

King—Large; bright red; firm; good flavor; season early and long; hardy; productive. 50c per 10, 90c per 25, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Price of Pear (Bartlett, 5c each higher):	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper, 4 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$9.50	\$90.00
Extra size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper, 3½ to 5 feet	.80	7.50	70.00

Pears are graded by caliper or diameter. The height is the approximate average and varies with the habit of the tree. Arranged approximately in order of ripening.

Garber—Large, waxy yellow, red cheek; early Sept.; good for canning and market and for pollinizing others; hardy; vigorous; very resistant to blight.

Keiffer—Very large, rich, yellow tinted red; very juicy; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in a cool, dark room; very resistant to blight, hardy, very productive, ships well, profitable pear; Sept.-Nov.; bears about the fifth year; plant Garber to pollinize it.

DWART PEARS

Dwarf Pear—Occupy little room, are valuable where space is limited and begin bearing younger, often the year after planting. They may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart and kept headed back.

Duchess d'Angoulene—Very large, greenish yellow, dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive, hardy, vigorous.

XX, ¾ in. caliper and up, \$1.00 each, \$9.50 per 10, \$90.00 per 100.

